

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1863.

NUMBER 72.

The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
BY  
MULY, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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## CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

**Chicago Steam Dye Works.**

**COOK & MCALPIN,**

88 Dearborn St., and 123 W. Clark St.,

Chicago.

Established 1854.

GENTS' COATS, VESTS AND PANTS dyed or

cleaned with caustic and soap.

LADIES' SILK AND WOOLEN DRESSES AND

BONNETS dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.

Blankets Dyed, Bleached and Pressed.

Send to us by express with directions.

COOK & MCALPIN.

**FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES.**

OF ALL KINDS.

WARHORSE TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, &c.

**FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,**

172 Lakewood, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by

B. J. RICHARDSON.

Be sure to buy only the genuine.

Mail-order.

**METAL WAREHOUSE**

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IMPORTERS OF

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**Metals,**

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AGENTS FOR

**HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.**

199 and 201 Randolph street, CHICAGO.

P.O. Box 3167.

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FOR THE SPRING.

**HARMON, GALE & CO.,**

(Successors to Harmon, Alton & Gale.)

53 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Well known to be the best for

**CUSTOM MADE WORK**

in quality and lower in price than can be

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**GREAT REDUCTION**

**The Prices**

**SINGER & CO.'S**

**STANDARD MACHINES**

Well known to be the best for

**MANUFACTURING PURPOSES:**

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$30.

Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$100.

Reduced to \$70.

No. 3, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly

sold at \$100.

Reduced to \$70.

No. 4, Jackman & Smith's Block,

Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.



# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, June 1, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gallantry of Wisconsin Regiments.

The Wisconsin regiments in Gen. Grant's army are noted for their gallantry. The 11th, 14th and 17th have been highly commended, and the list of wounded at Black river bridge and before Vicksburg confirms the statement. The 14th and 17th suffered the most; the latter it is said, lost in killed and wounded one quarter of its number in the battle of Friday.

The Situation at Vicksburg.

The news from Vicksburg is to Tuesday last. Gen. Grant is strengthening his position in front and rear, and the batteries are pounding away at the enemy. Their forts are very strong, and it will take some time to reduce them. We have nothing later from Johnston. While he is gathering an army reinforcements will be sent to Grant. Banks is reported to have crossed the Mississippi to the rear and northward of Port Hudson, so that the enemy there will be unable to unite with Johnston.

The latter has but one line of railroad to bring in his men and supplies, and it will require considerable time to accumulate much of a force. In the mean time Grierson will trouble him as well as the cavalry at Corinth. We do not apprehend much danger to Gen. Grant from Johnston. The country between Vicksburg and the Big Black is well calculated for defence, and Grant has a short and safe communication with his base of supplies. The news to-day is not by any means discouraging.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

(Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.)

In THE RIVER OF VICKSBURG,

May 22, 1863.

To day has been a day of excitement and battle. I have been in the saddle, visiting hospitals and examining the progress of the fight from early day until dark, and I am in no mood to expatiate largely upon its terrible incidents.

It began to be whispered at dark yesterday that to-day at 10 o'clock Gen. Grant would order a charge along the line. Each division and brigade was to select its *victims*, and a vigorous and determined attempt made to obtain possession of the rebel fortifications. All night long the gunboats and mortars bombarded the city. It was thought the demoralization occasioned by dropping these exploding missiles into the devoted city would hasten its surrender, but its capture appears as distant as ever.

Early this morning, in accordance with the programme laid down by the general commanding, every piece of ordnance in the army was planted upon the hills opposite the fortifications—a line of artillery several miles in extent, and at a given signal opened in full chorus upon the rebel intrenchments. This was "moving upon the enemy's works" with a vengeance. One hundred and fifty cannon belching forth their fiery thunders, might well create dismay in the beleaguered city.

It is impossible to convey any adequate impression of the terrible grandeur and sublimity of the sight. I counted the reports during five minutes, after the cannonade was in progress an hour, and they numbered one hundred and forty-five. They were no more numerous than those during the hour previous. Between half-past eight and ten o'clock, at least two thousand rounds were fired. The shells exploded inside the works and outside of them. Sometimes they burst in mid-air and dropped their fragments over the occupants; at others they struck the embankment, exploded and tore out large fissures, through which a squad of soldiers could have marched. Several shots entered the embrasures of the fort opposite which I made my observations, and exploding, tore every neighboring object in tatters. There was a little battery on a hill a little to my right which did wonderful execution. Further to the right a heavy siege gun poured a heavy enfilading fire across the top of the embankment of one of the larger forts, and cleared it of its occupants. The loss of the enemy from exploding shell must have been considerable; how considerable is of course more estimable.

They one rarely replied, because, perhaps, they did not choose to waste their ammunition, or that their guns were loaded with grape and cannister in anticipation of charge. Occasional shots would, however, come booming over the gun house where I was taking observations, frightening us, but doing no damage. This heavy cannonade was continued until ten o'clock, when all at once we heard the sharp rattle of musketry, and looking directly before us discovered a brigade of infantry in their fiery thunders, might well create dismay in the beleaguered city.

Slowly at first, then quickening into a run, they crossed the crest of the hill under a murderous fire from the earthworks, and a double charge of grape and cannister from the rebel artillery. No mortal man could withstand the terrible tempest, and they were forced to fall on their faces and let it pass by. Skirmishing and firing continued on both sides for an hour, when our men were forced to fall back behind the crest, and await a more favorable opportunity for assault. Subsequently a charge was made, and they succeeded in getting close to the ditch surrounding the works, and planting their bangers there. Surrounding the fort was a ditch ten feet deep, surrounded on its outer edge by rows of palings over which it was almost impossible to pass, and when passed, the bottom of the ditch was 20 feet below the top of the embankments. A few of the men fell over these palings, and it became necessary to dig them out before they could be released. The enemy could not fire at them, as a man showed his head above the parapet a dozen bullets from many sharpshooters were sent whistling about his ears. Several attempted to fire

their guns, but scarcely raised their heads in view before they fell back dead or wounded.

Gen. Carr's division succeeded in taking the rebel fort, some say two. The 22d Iowa is entitled to the credit of being the first regiment entering the rebel works. They planted their flag there, and there it waves yet. The charge is said by those who witnessed it to have been a miracle of valor. Col. Stone, of that regiment, led the charge, and was seriously wounded.

The 22d with the 21st and 23d and 11th Wisconsin, was concerned in the famous charge upon the entrenchments at Black River Bridge, which resulted so gloriously.

They lost few men then, less than either of the other regiments engaged, because they occupied a position in the reserve. They supported the charging line, and pressed closely after them. To-day they led the charge, and gallantly did they do it. The regiment is decimated. I do not dare to say how many are killed and wounded. The latter I shall obtain to-morrow, the former when the regiment is withdrawn from the front and I can see the commanding officers.

At the same time the charge was made here, Osterhaus, Logan, Ransom, Steele, Tuttle, and other division commanders occupying different points of the line, made similar assaults. No earthwork was carried, except on the left by Osterhaus. Steele and Blair made a most energetic attempt to take the works opposite them, and failed, losing a large number in killed and wounded.

In the afternoon Logan and Ransom attempted to storm a formidable fortification opposite the centre, and brought their men up closely to the foot of the fortifications, but were compelled to fall back with a fearful list of killed and wounded.

In Ransom's charge, the 11th and 17th Illinois and the 14th and 17th Wisconsin played a most conspicuous and honorable part. The 11th is always bold; it has a reputation which cannot be called in question; it has been proven on too many battle fields. The 17d was a new regiment and untried. They have passed through the fire and come out pure gold. Lieut. Col. Wright led the charge, and every officer and man, save one, did his duty.

Interesting Letter From the Army.

The following is a private letter written by an officer in the army in southwestern Tennessee, which we publish by request of his friends in this city:

HEADQUARTERS HATCH'S BRIGADE,

LA GRANGE May 18th, 1863.

Dear Mother:—As there are no soldiers in this part of the country that represent the old Badger State I take it upon myself to inform you of the doings hereabout.

This department is in command of Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, a young, able, energetic and loyal officer. He superseded Gen. Hamilton some two months since. Since then matters have undergone a marked change.

Gen. Smith's appearance here as our commander was hailed with joy by the whole command, as his name had preceded him. His first move was to issue an order that no citizens should pass our lines either way. That was a death stroke to guerrillas and to the many army blood-suckers in the shape of cutters, Jews, and all other speculators. He next ordered the citizens to repair their fences, plant their gardens, and in the pursuit of their legitimate avocations they should not be molested. What citizens remained accepted the order and all passes off quietly. There is a strong provost guard in town both day and night. No soldier is allowed in town unless they have a written pass.

The general is quite a young man and very unassuming. Sometimes you will see him standing around among the camps in an ordinary citizens dress. At one time he was in our camp in this garb, the boys thinking it was some citizen, perhaps spying around and they called out to him: "Hello old butternut where's your shotgun?" He made some good natured reply and passed on. The boys were quite chagrined when they learned that the "old butternut" was Gen. Smith.

Thus it goes. There is many a pleasing and comic incident occurs to a soldier in camp life, and withal there is considerable sport in it; still, we all wish it was over and we could be permitted to return to those we love. But we don't wish to, and will not come until Uncle Sam controls this American Union once more. Copperheads in the shape of cutters, Jews, and all other speculators. He next ordered the citizens to repair their fences, plant their gardens, and in the pursuit of their legitimate avocations they should not be molested. What citizens remained accepted the order and all passes off quietly. There is a strong provost guard in town both day and night. No soldier is allowed in town unless they have a written pass.

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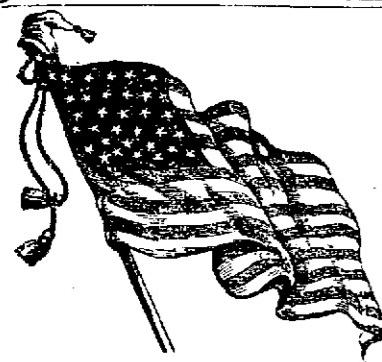
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Official Paper of the City.



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## The Situation at Vicksburg.

The news from Vicksburg is to Tuesday last. Gen. Grant is strengthening his position in front and rear, and the batteries are pounding away at the enemy. Their forts are very strong, and it will take some time to reduce them. We have nothing later from Johnston. While he is gathering an army reinforcements will be sent to Grant. Banks is reported to have crossed the Mississippi to the rear and northward of Port Hudson, so that the enemy there will be unable to unite with Johnston.

The latter has but one line of railroad to bring in men and supplies, and it will require considerable time to accumulate much of a force. In the mean time Grierson will trouble him as well as the cavalry at Corinth. We do not apprehend much danger to Gen. Grant from Johnston. The country between Vicksburg and the Big Black is well calculated for defence, and Grant has a short and safe communication with his base of supplies. The news to-day is not by any means discouraging.

## From Gen. Grant's Army.

(Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.)  
IN THE MEAN OF VICKSBURG, May 22, 1863.

To day has been a day of excitement and battle. I have been in the saddle, visiting hospitals and examining the progress of the fight from early day until dark, and I am in no mood to expatiate largely upon its trivial incidents.

It began to be whispered at dark yesterday that to day at 10 o'clock Gen. Grant would order a charge along the line. Each division and brigade was to select its *vis à vis*, and a vigorous and determined attempt made to obtain possession of the rebel fortifications. All night long the gunboats and mortars bombarded the city. It was thought the demoralization occasioned by dropping these exploding missiles into the devoted city would hasten its surrender, but its capture appears as distant as ever.

Early this morning, in accordance with the programme laid down by the general commanding, every piece of ordnance in the army was planted upon the hills opposite the fortifications—a line of artillery several miles in extent, and at a given signal opened in full chorus upon the rebel intrenchments. This was "moving upon the enemy's works" with a vengeance. One hundred and fifty cannon belching forth their fiery thunders, might well create dismay in the besieged city.

It is impossible to convey any adequate impression of the terrible grandeur and sublimity of the sight. I counted the reports during five minutes after the cannoneade was in progress an hour, and they numbered one hundred and forty-five. They were no more numerous than these during the hour previous. Between half-past eight and ten o'clock, at least two thousand rounds were fired. The shells exploded inside the works and outside of them. Sometimes they burst in mid-air and dropped their fragments over the occupants; at others they struck the embankment, exploded and tore out large fissures, through which a squad of soldiers could have marched. Several shots entered the embrasures of the fort opposite which I made my observations, and exploding, tore every neighboring object into tatters. There was a little battery on a hill a little to my right which did wonderful execution. Further to the right a heavy seige gun poured a heavy enfilading fire across the top of the embankment of one of the larger forts, and cleared it of its occupants. The loss of the enemy from exploding shell must have been considerable—how considerable is of course mere estimate.

They enemy rarely replied, because, perhaps, they did not choose to waste their ammunition, or that their guns were loaded with grape and cannister in anticipation of a charge. Occasional shots would, however, come booming over the gin house where I was taking observations, frightening us, but doing no damage. This heavy cannoneade was continued until ten o'clock, when all at once we heard the sharp rattle of musketry, and looking directly before us we discovered a brigade of infantry in the act of charging a rebel fort.

Slowly at first, then quickening into a run, they crossed the crest of the hill under a murderous fire from the earthworks, and a double charge of grape and cannister from the rebel artillery. No mortal man could withstand the terrible tempest, and they were forced to fall on their faces and let it pass by. Skirmishing and firing continued on both sides for an hour, when our men were forced to fall back behind the crest, and await a more favorable opportunity for assault. Subsequently a charge was again made, and they succeeded in getting close to the ditch surrounding the works, and planting their banners there. Surrounding the fort was a ditch ten feet deep, surrounded on its outer edge by rows of palings over which it was almost impossible to pass, and when passed, the bottom of the ditch was 20 feet below the top of the embankments. A few of the men fell over these palings, and it became necessary to dig them out before they could be released. The enemy could not fire at them, for as often as a man showed his head above the parapets a dozen bullets from as many sharpshooters were sent whistling about his ears. Several attempted to fire

their guns, but scarcely raised their heads fairly in view before they fell back dead or wounded.

Gen. Carr's division succeeded in taking one of the rebel forts, some say two. The 22d Iowa is entitled to the credit of being the first regiment entering the rebel works. They planted their flag there, and there it waves yet. The charge is said by those who witnessed it to have been a miracle of valor. Col. Stone, of that regiment, led the charge, and was seriously wounded.

The 22d with the 21st and 23d and 11th Wisconsin, was concerned in the famous charge upon the entrenchments at Black River Bridge, which resulted so gloriously. They lost few men then, less than either of the other regiments engaged, because they occupied a position in the reserve.—They supported the charging line, and pressed closely after them. To-day they led the charge, and gallantly did they do it. The regiment is decimated. I do not dare to say how many are killed and wounded. The latter I shall obtain to-morrow, the former when the regiment is withdrawn from the front and I can see the commanding officers.

At the same time the charge was made here, Osterhaus, Logan, Ransom, Steele, Tuttle, and other division commanders occupying different points of the line, made similar assaults. No earthwork was carried, except on the left by Osterhaus. Steele and Blair made a most energetic attempt to take the works opposite them, and failed, losing a large number in killed and wounded.

In the afternoon Logan and Ransom attempted to storm a formidable fortification opposite the centre, and brought their men up closely to the foot of the fortifications, which glories in the romantic name of Bucksport; found nothing important there except a rebel mail bag, with some very interesting love letters in it. Took dinner with a wealthy rebel, and as before, pressed his good things. After dinner my company was detailed as rear guard. Passing a fine plantation in the afternoon we found everything in an uproar. The column in passing had taken all their mules, some 15 in number, and now the niggers, some 200, were about to leave and join the Yankees crowd. The lady of the house, a widow lady with a collar embroidered with seashells, appealed to me with tears in her eyes to protect her and return her mules. I assured her of protection to herself and family, but the mules we needed, consequently we must keep them. "But what do you all think we poor women are going to do, if you take everything from us?" "I expect, madam, your people will take good care of you. Surely, the chivalrous and high-minded southerners that you speak about, will not let you come to want!" At this juncture of affairs several other ladies made their appearance, all clamorous for mules and horses that the Yankees had taken from them.

Geo. Smith's appearance here as our commander was hailed with joy by the whole command, as his fame had preceded him. His first move was to issue an order that no citizens should pass our lines either way. That was a death stroke to guerrillas and to the many army blood-suckers in the shape of cutters, Jews, and all other speculators. He next ordered the citizens to repair their fences, plant their gardens, and in the pursuit of their legitimate avocations they should not be molested. What citizens remained accepted the order and all passed off quietly. There is a strong provost guard in town both day and night. No soldier is allowed in town unless they have a written pass.

The general is quite a young man and very unassuming. Sometimes you will see him standing around among the camps in an ordinary citizens dress. At one time he was in our camp in this garb, the boys thinking it was some citizen, perhaps spying around and they called out to him: "Hello old butternut where's your shotgun?" He made some good natured reply and passed on. The boys were quite charmed when they learned that the "old butternut" was Gen. Smith.

Thus it goes. There is many a pleasing and comic incident occurs to a soldier in camp life, and withal there is considerable sport in it; still we all wish it was over and we could be permitted to return to those we love. But we don't wish to, and will not come until Uncle Sam controls this American Union once more. Copperheads might laugh at the above, but let them beware for the day of "jubilo" is coming for them, judging from the remarks that are almost universal where they are spoken of. We have occasionally one among us, but they are like the "tares in the wheat." Their characters as soldiers and as men will bear fit comparison with one of the worthy citizens of the good city of Janesville, the first two letters of his name are —. They are thought just as much of here as he is there. Has he sold out and left, as he said he would, if Cather was not elected? Surely you would be sorry to lose such a worthy citizen.

The men are not much discouraged at Hooker's failure, if failure it is, for we are all, and have been pretty well satisfied of what the result would be, if the government did not send him more men. I am satisfied that Hooker must have heavy reinforcements, as the flower of the southern army have and will always be concentrated there. Notice in looking over the list of killed and wounded that the western troops suffered much the greatest loss. Pretty good evidence that Hooker knows what troops to call upon to do the heavy lifting. We are looking anxiously for news that Hooker has retrieved his fallen fortunes, hope they may reach us soon. Still, if he will only hold his own, for a while, we will endeavor to reinforce him with the army of the northwest.

I will now give you an account of a scout made by our brigade last week, commanded by the gallant Colonel Hatch, of the 2d Iowa cavalry. On Sunday night, the 10th of this month, we received orders to be ready, with six days rations of hard bread, sugar and coffee, at daylight the following morning, trusting to the liberality of the rebels to furnish us with meat and what other good things they might have. At daylight at the merry sound of the bugle we went into the saddle and off we started, accompanied by the 6th Iowa mounted infantry, parts of the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry, and three pieces of artillery. It took us all that day to get fairly down

well that they had to move. They fired a solid ball that struck right in front of one of the guns and bounded harmless over the gunner's heads. After this they disappeared. We limbered up and started once more on our homeward trip. Moving about four miles, they again pitched into us, and we sent them a few compliments. After this they left us to pursue our journey. We had 500 miles and 200 niggers to look after, besides being 60 miles from any help or we should have followed them.

It would have annoyed you to have seen the niggers mounted on the mules—men, women and children—some with scarce enough clothing to cover their nakedness, one and all astride of mules, without a saddle—their bare black limbs dangling down the side of a mule. It made one think that liberty was precious, to suffer what they did to attain it. One old wench had to be left in the woods; she could ride no further. I felt sorry indeed for the poor old thing.

I send you a paper with an account of some of the doings of the 2d Iowa for the past two months. The regiment has been making raids down almost into the heart of Mississippi. So alarmed are they getting down there that the citizens are forming themselves into companies to resist us. I expect some of these times we will get into a box that it will be hard to extricate ourselves from. Nevertheless, we are off again soon. We have all confidence in our fighting Colonel to take us through. Out of 18 days I have been back to the regiment, I have rode constantly for 12 days.

We returned from our last big scout last Friday night; tired completely out. Saturday all was quiet. Sunday I was about sitting down to write this letter, when the bugle sounded "Boots and saddles;" immediately after, "to horses." In five minutes we were in the saddle, and away we went, through clouds of dust, at a break-neck pace. Some three hundred guerrillas had attempted to cut off a company of mounted infantry, out on a scout. They sent for help, and we had to go; but the rebels saw the cloud of dust we raised, and concluded it would be expedient for them to evacuate, and they did. After a march and chase of some 12 miles, through the hot sun and dust, we gave up the chase and returned to camp—mad.

Gen. Thomas was here a few days ago, authorizing the raising of some twenty regiments of blacks, to be officered by white men, taken from old regiments; consequently, there is a perfect furor among the soldiers for commissions in the "Nigger Brigade." Some sixty applications have gone in from our regiment. It pleases me to see this move to make the negroes fight; for I have decided, as have most of the soldiers, that a negro is no better than a white man.

Sunday, I witnessed a scene at the depot which gave me exquisite pleasure. It was the shipping of 10 women and 13 men beyond our lines, for disloyalty. They arrived from St. Louis on the morning train.

They were sent from here to Holly Springs, in army ambulances. They tried to assume an air of gaiety, but by observing closely, a person could not fail to notice that it was forced. They were apparently people of intelligence. How humiliating it must have been to their feelings. I'd rather be shot than be banished from the country that protected me. Generally, it awakens a feeling of pity in me to see a person in trouble, but I sat on my horse, a quiet and pleased spectator, while they were embarked for the sunny south—the lovely land of dixie. Oh, what a disappointment will be theirs when they arrive among their seashell friends! This policy of the administration is a step in the right direction. May it be attended by many similar, and as beneficial ones.

Oh, would to God we could awake to the fact, or realize this terrible rebellion! Well may Alice say, Why does the wrath of God slumber? How it makes my heart bleed every time I go into town, as I have fight you as long as you can find a hill to stand on. Take all we've got, but you will never subjugate us!" Now you display your true spirit and the spirit of your army. You fight splendidly with your tongue, but bullets are decidedly unpleasant. Good day, madam."

Several days after, on your return, she again appealed to the captain and myself, "Please, sirs, give me back my mules." We halted the column, and gave her three mules she plead for so pitifully. I said, "Now madam, after all the abuse you gave us the other day, we have given you three mules, and I don't want you to think that my wife would be ashamed of me were she present." "Well, I expect she would be," she said with a smile, and we passed on.

Our delay with her came near being fatal to us, for we had scarcely gone a half mile when we were suddenly attacked by some 2000 in the rear and on our left flank. We were then some two miles from the main column, and gave her three mules she plead for so pitifully. I said, "Now madam, after all the abuse you gave us the other day, we have given you three mules, and I don't want you to think that my wife would be ashamed of me were she present." "Well, I expect she would be," she said with a smile, and we passed on.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

One-to-one Passenger Dept.

CINCINNATI, May 28.

ON Tuesday Gen. Burnside will move

his headquarters of the army of Ohio to Hickman Bridge, Ky., about 10 miles south of Nicholasville. A dispatch from Burnside to Bragg announced his determination to hang all the rebel officers in his hands in case of retaliation for the two spies tried and executed in accordance with the usage of war, should be resort to by the rebel government, was yesterday conveyed from Murfreesboro under a flag of truce.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

J. C. Scott, a well known river man, arrived last night, having left Young's Point on Sunday. He has been with Grant's army.

He says our forces are well prepared to repel any attack in the rear, and were

in fine spirits, confident of their ability to capture Vicksburg and its garrison.

He says the attack upon the fortifications was not made by the entire line, as reported,

but by a force under Gen. Blair, which as

saulted a big battery, and failed. When

ever the rebels attempted to plant their

guns they were foiled by our sharpshooters.

Our wounded are brought up rapidly to

the river, where they are treated by

doctors and nurses, and are sent to

the hospital ships.

Our base of supplies on the Yazoo is

secure. Reinforcements are rapidly arr

iving. Gen. Osterhaus and Capt. Foster, 1st Wis-

consin, are wounded, not dangerously.

Scott heard nothing about the death of

Steele.

There were 4,000 prisoners in camp at

Young's Point.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

A special to the Chicago Tribune.—Another

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1863.  
Arrive. Close. Depart.  
Chicago, through & way. 1:10 A.M. 6:30 A.M. 2:27 P.M.  
Chicago, & N.W. north. 1:22 P.M. 1:45 P.M. 2:27 P.M.  
Milwaukee through, & way. 1:22 P.M. 1:45 P.M. 2:27 P.M.  
Monroe and way. 1:30 A.M. 1:45 A.M. 2:27 P.M.  
Beloit and way. 2:30 A.M. 9:30 A.M. 9:00 A.M.  
Western mail via Detroit. 2:15 A.M. 1:45 A.M. 12:30 P.M.  
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P.M., and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:30 P.M.  
Overland mail to St. Paul arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P.M.  
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturday, 1 P.M.  
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P.M.  
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## Union Club.

The postponed meeting of last week for the election of officers for the present quarter, will be held this evening at the regular hour, in the club room. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as besides the election there is other business of importance to be attended to.

S. A. HUDSON, Pres't.  
D. S. GLASSCOFF, Recording Sec'y.

FROM THE BATTERY.—We have a letter from Lieut. Harlow of the twelfth battery, dated the 10th of May. He says, "Our battery since recent additions of valuable horses, is in excellent serviceable condition, and all the men with us are in excellent spirits, and never enjoyed better health. Letters for the battery should hereafter be addressed as follows: 12th Wisconsin battery, 7th division, 17th army corps, department Tennessee. We are not now attached to any brigade. We are in the 7th division artillery corps, commanded by Capt. Frank R. Sands, of the 11th Ohio battery, and are subject to be attached to any brigade, at any time."

We understand that a letter has been received from Lieut. Amerson, by his family, stating that the battery was in the battery at the bridge over the Big Black, and that none of them were injured.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Mr. Dearborn has a fine assortment of these popular albums, manufactured by Carlton & Porter, New York. They are got up in a tasteful and durable manner, in all styles of binding, and for presents or household mementos are taking the lead of everything else. Immense quantities of them are sold, judging from the piles of them brought to this market. We are not surprised at their popularity, as an album filled with the photographs of friends is a never-ending source of pleasure and affectionate remembrance.

The regular meeting of Washington Engine Co., No. 3, will be held in their hall this evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. By order.

M. H. CURTIS, Foreman,  
Wm. Booth, Sec'y.

EARLY PLANTS.—Persons wanting early plants will find a good supply at the sash and blind shop of E. P. Doty, on North Main street. His tomatoes are very large and fine. He has tobacco plants also.

It is reported at Madison that Judge Cuthbert will contest the election of supreme judge, and claim the seat awarded to Judge Dixon. We presume it is on the ground of the soldiers vote which was so decidedly against the judge that he imagines it to be illegal.

Armed resistance is still opposed to the arrest of deserters in Williamson county, Illinois. One of the deserters escaped from a soldier of the 14th Iowa two days ago by shooting him twice. The wounds will prove mortal.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that steamers do not go below Vicksburg without a convoy of gunboats, and this may account for the delay in obtaining news.

The telegraph lines were down between Chicago and Cairo on Saturday and Sunday, which interrupts the reception of intelligence from that quarter.

Henry Ward Beecher, who has had a four months' leave of absence granted him, to go to Europe, his congregation paying all the expenses, preached for the last time before his departure, Sunday evening, to a crowded audience at the Plymouth church.

Cotton has gone down at New Orleans from 65 to 42 cents, in three weeks, because of the stock that is coming to market from the country, opened up by Gen. Banks. At least 100,000 bales are expected from that region.

The Canal Convention at Chicago promises to be very large in numbers. It assembled on Tuesday. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, vice President of the United States, and Hon. Edward Bates will be in attendance.

A large delegation from this state passed through this city to day by railroad for Chicago. A number of our own citizens joined them.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS  
O distinguished Generals, Statesmen and other celebrities. Also of Works of Art, just what is wanted to fill the various places in your Albums at May 30th, 1863. —MOSBRETT.

JUNE MAGAZINES.  
HARPER'S, Atlantic, Godey's, Leslie's, Family, Balance, Peterson's and Doremus's are for May 30th, 1863. —MOSBRETT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.  
OUR assortment of Albums, are very large and complete. /  
ALBUMS FOR 12 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 20 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 30 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 40 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 50 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 60 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 80 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 100 PICTURES.  
Bound in Cloth, Morocco, and Turkey Morocco. Several new and beautiful styles just received.

For Sale!  
SOME very desirable Residence Lots, for Alex. Graham.

## S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.  
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.  
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.  
They overcome effects of dissipations, and  
they are a powerful cordial and calmative to the mind.  
They prevent insomnia and intermittent fevers.  
They cure Drapetopsis and Constitutional Disease.  
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.  
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make  
the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great  
restorer. They are made of pure roots and herbs, and  
are compounded with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard  
to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to  
destitute persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold  
at all Grocers, Druggists, Housekeepers, etc.  
P. H. DBAKE & CO.,  
229 Broadway, N.Y.

Lyon's Katharion.

This delightful article for preserving and beautifying the hair, is now again offered to the public, and, as ever, with the same care, skill and attention, which first created its immense and unprecedented sale of over one million bottles annually. It is still sold at 25 cent large bottles, and many bottles are still to be sold at 12 cent small ones. It is known that the Katharion is not only the most delightful hair dressing in the world, but that it cleanses the scalp of surfe and dandruff, gives the hair a lively rich luster, and preserves it from the weather. There are considerations worth knowing. The Katharion has been tested for over twelve years, and is warranted as described. Any lady who values a beautiful head of hair will use the Katharion. It is duly perfumed, clean and wholesome, and is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

D. B. BARNE & CO.,  
New York.

To Horse Owners.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, in all cases of Lameness, Sprains, Strains, Fractures, &c. Its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddlins, Mangle, &c. It will also cure speedily. Spain and Rhineland may be easily prevented and cured in a few days. It is a good external cure and has the possibility of a sudden cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by the liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and obviate the necessity of amputation.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for it timely uses at the first appearance of lameness, will effectively prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, so that all horses are healthy, and which render so many other valuable horses nearly worthless.

See advertisement, apidlawdaw.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Jamesville Gazette,

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, June 1, 1863.

Owing to the fine weather receipts of wheat were better to-day than for several days past, and prices under more favorable advice from the lake shore, were a shade higher. Sales of about 2000 bushels at 1:00 a.m. 12 for good to extra samples, and 90.10 a cent for fair to good shipping grade, closing steady. Oats also show an improvement of 2.50c per bushel, with sales at 60.00 and 200 paid for to arrive. Other produce uncharged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 1,16.20; good to extra milling 1,00.12; fair to good shipping grade, 90.10.

WHEAT—quiet at 63.50c per lb.

WHEAT—choice samples 1,00.10c per lb.

WHEAT—common to fair.

CORN—white dent 40c per 100 lbs; yellow and mixed lots 37.50c per 100 lbs; fair to 30c per 100 lbs.

CORN—good local and shipping demand at 40c per bushel.

BARNS—choice white 1,00.10c per 50 lbs, common to fair quality 60.00.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at \$1.20; fair at \$1.00.

BUTTER—in good supply at 10.12c per lb.

BEEF—plenty at 6 per dozen.

POTATOES—dull at 25c/100c for common to choice.

POULTRY—spring at retail \$1.00, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 45c per lb, turkeys 60c.

HIDES—Green, to 60c; Dry, 10.12.

DRESSED HOGS—firm at 3,80.00 per 100 for heavy lots and 3,75.00 per light.

DRUGS—firm at 10.12c per lb.

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 4th, 1863.

Arrive. Close. Depart.

Chicago, through. 1:10 A.M. 6:30 P.M. 1:00 A.M.

" " " 12:37 P.M. 12:00 M. 12:30 P.M.

Chicago, N. W., north. 2:15 A.M. 12:00 M. 12:30 P.M.

Milwaukee, way. 2:15 A.M. 11:40 A.M. 12:30 P.M.

Madison and way. 10:30 A.M. 2:35 P.M. 12:30 P.M.

Monroe and way. 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M.

Beloit and way. 2:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M.

Madison via Detroit.

Grand Haven. 2:15 A.M. 11:40 A.M. 12:30 P.M.

Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M. and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 P.M.

Overland mail to Madison departs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M. and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 P.M.

Overland mail to Beloit departs Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 7 A.M. and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P.M.

Overland mail to Mineral Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 P.M.

Overland mail to Monroe arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 10:30 A.M. to 8 P.M. The hour for departure will be determined by the time of arrival.

Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives after this, will be from 9 o'clock A.M. to 10 o'clock A.M. instead of 12 M. to 1 P.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Union Club.

The postponed meeting of last week for the election of officers for the present quarter, will be held this evening at the regular hour, in the club room. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as besides the election there is other business of importance to be attended to.

S. A. HUDSON, Pres't.  
D. S. GLASSCO, Recording Sec'y.

FROM THE BATTERY.—We have a letter from Lieut. Harlow of the twelfth battery, dated the 10th of May. He says, "Our battery since recent additions of valuable horses, is in excellent serviceable condition, and all the men with us are in excellent spirits, and never enjoyed better health. Letters for the battery should hereafter be addressed as follows: 12th Wisconsin battery, 7th division, 17th army corps, department Tennessee. We are not now attached to any brigade. We are in the 7th division artillery corps commanded by Capt. Frank R. Sands, of the 11th Ohio battery, and are subject to be attached to any brigade, at any time."

We understand that a letter has been received from Lieut. Amason, by his family, stating that the battery was in the battle at the bridge over the Big Black, and that none of them were injured.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Mr. Dearborn has a fine assortment of these popular albums, manufactured by Carlton & Porter, New York. They are got up in a tasteful and durable manner, in all styles of binding, and for presents or household mementos are taking the lead of everything else. Immense quantities of them are sold, judging from the piles of them brought to this market. We are not surprised at their popularity, as an album filled with the photographs of friends is a never-ending source of pleasure and affectionate remembrance.

The regular meeting of Washington Engine Co. No. 3, will be held in their hall this evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. By order.

M. H. CURTIS, Foreman.  
Wm. Boorn, Sec'y.

EARLY PLANTS.—Persons wanting early plants will find a good supply at the sash and blind shop of E. P. Doty, on North Main street. His tomatoes are very large and fine. He has tobacco plants also.

It is reported at Madison that Judge Cothren will contest the election of supreme judge, and claim the seat awarded to Judge Dixon. We presume it is on the ground of the soldiers vote which was so decidedly against the judge that he imagines it to be illegal.

ARMED RESISTANCE is still opposed to the arrest of deserters in Williamson county, Illinois. One of the deserters escaped from a soldier of the 14th Iowa two days ago by shooting him twice. The wounds will prove mortal.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that steamers do not go below Vicksburg without a convoy of gunboats, and this may account for the delay in obtaining news.

The telegraph lines were down between Chicago and Cairo on Saturday and Sunday, which interrupts the reception of intelligence from that quarter.

Henry Ward Beecher, who has had a four months' leave of absence granted him, to go to Europe, his congregation paying all the expenses, preached for the last time before his departure, Sunday evening, to a crowded audience at the Plymouth church.

Cotton has gone down at New Orleans from 65 to 40 cents, in three weeks, because of the stock that is coming to market from the country opened up by Gen. Banks. At least 100,000 bales are expected from that region.

The Canal Convention at Chicago promises to be very large in numbers. It assembles on Tuesday. Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, vice President of the United States, and Hon. Edward Bates will be in attendance.

A large delegation from this state passed through this city to day by railroad for Chicago. A number of our own citizens joined them.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS  
of distinguished Generals, Statesmen and other celebrities. Also of Works of Art, just what is wanted to fill the vacant places in your Albums at May 30th, 1863. [mydaw] MOSELEY & BROTHER.

JUNE MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S, Atlantic, Colley's, Leslie's Family, Ballou's, Peterson's and Democratic Family Book for May 30th, 1863. [mydaw]

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Our assortment of Albums is always large and complete.

ALBUMS FOR 12 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 20 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 30 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 40 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 50 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 60 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 80 PICTURES,  
ALBUMS FOR 100 PICTURES,

Bound in Cloth, Morocco, and Turkey Morocco. Several new and beautiful styles just received.

MOSELEY & BROTHER. mydaw

For Sale!

Some very desirable Residences lots by Alex. Graham.

S-T-1860-X.

Brake's Plantation Bitters.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

Their effects are prompt and lasting.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Appendicitis, Ulcers, and other diseases.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best bitters in the world.

They make the weak man strong and the strong man invincible.

They are made of pure St. Croix Root, the celebrated Calaisys Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time.

They are the best bitters in the world.



Milwaukee &amp; Prairie du C. Railway.

## SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

Trains leave Janesville as follows:

For Prairie du Chien at	12:55 A.M.
" " "	1:10 P.M.
" Milwaukee at	1:25 P.M.
" " "	2:45 P.M.
" Monroe at	1:40 P.M.
" " "	3:15 P.M.

Trains arrive at Janesville, as follows:

From Milwaukee at	2:15 A.M.
" " "	1:40 P.M.
" Madison at	1:45 A.M.
" " "	3:45 P.M.
" Monroe at	1:40 P.M.
" " "	10:30 A.M.

W.M. B. STRONG, Agent.

Chicago &amp; Northwestern Railway.

## SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday April 20th trains leave Janesville:

Going south	7:00 A.M.
" " "	2:25 P.M.
" Going north	11:15 A.M.
" Freight going south	1:30 P.M.
" " " going north	4:15 P.M.
" Freight going south	5:30 P.M.
" " " going north	8:30 P.M.
" Freight going south	2:30 A.M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waukesha, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh, for Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Darlington, Mineral Point, Galena and Dubuque, and also to the Junction of G. & N. & C. C. & St. L. & P. and the Chicago, Peoria, and Joliet, and all trains on Chicago, Peoria, and the west of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Janesville for Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and all points east and west; tickets for all principal points east and south, or sale at the passenger depot.

E. F. PATTON, Agent.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

## SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 19th, 1862, trains will leave and arrive at Janesville as follows excepted:

Day Express leaves Janesville for Chicago, 9:00 A.M.

Accommodation " " " 9:00 P.M.

Day Express arrives at " from " 2:30 P.M.

Accommodation " " " 10:15 A.M.

Both trains connect with the New York and Boston express, which each day runs between Janesville and Rockford, also connecting at Belvidere with trains west for Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Darlington, Mineral Point, Galena and Dubuque, and also to the Junction of G. & N. & C. C. & St. L. & P. and the Chicago, Peoria, and Joliet, and all trains on Chicago, Peoria, and the west of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Janesville for Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien and all points east and west; tickets for all principal points east and south, or sale at the passenger depot.

W. A. BEALE, Agent.

Michigan Central Railroad.

## SPRING CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADA.

On and after Sunday, April 19th, 1862, trains leave the Michigan Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

7:30 A.M. Day Express (except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 A.M.; Suspension Bridge at 8:30 A.M.; Alpena, 3:00 P.M.; New York, 8:15 P.M.; Boston, 11:15 P.M.

7:15 P.M. Night Express (except Sundays) arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A.M.; Suspension Bridge, 4:30 P.M.; Alpena, 4:45 P.M.; New York, 8:15 A.M.; Boston, 2:30 P.M.

Cincinnati Trains, via Michigan Central Railroad, leaves Chicago at 7:30 A.M., mail train; 7:30 P.M. fast express.

The 7:15 P.M. mail train, leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

" Boston Passengers" (Vandals) on cars of day express trains.

" Great Sleeping Cars" night trains.

Baggage checked through.

Passenger Tickets for all at the principal railroad stations, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

H. N. RICE, General Sup't.

H. C. WENTWORTH, Gen'l West's Pass. Agt., Chicago.

New York Central Railroad.

## CONNECTS at Albany with Western &amp; Albany North.

Express Trains leave Albany, in New England, and Hudson River road for New York.

THE BEST AND MOST EXPEDIENT ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

This road makes direct and close connections at Ogdensburg with the Canadian Pacific road for the Hudson Bay, and with the Michigan Southern road, and the Lake Shore roads to Buffalo.

Baggage Checks through from Chicago and all Principal cities in the Northwest to New York and Boston, and vice versa.

Fares as Low as Any Other Route.

Ticket for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's office 88 Clark Street, opposite the Sherman House, Chicago.

ALLEN BUTLER, Buffalo,

W. A. MURRAY, Chicago, Genl. Pass. Agent.

Genl. Pass. Agent.

J. H. MITCHELL, Genl. Pass. Agent.

NEW YORK &amp; ERIE RAILROAD.

## Great Broad Gauge, Double Track and Telegraph Route to NEW YORK, BOSTON.

And all Eastern Cities, carrying the Great Western United States Mail.

EXPRESS Trains leave Dunkirk, daily, on arrival at All stars on the Lake Shore Railroad, from Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, St. Louis, etc., and run through to New York without change.

The only route running cars through from the lakes to New York city. Splendid ventilated sleeping cars run on night trains.

Cars booked through. Fareways as low as by any other route.

Boston passengers and the baggage transferred free in Boston.

Boston particular and call for Tickets via. Dunkirk, and the New York and Erie Railroad, which are sold at all the principal Railroad Offices in the west.

This road affords facilities for shipment of Freight, superior to any other route.

An Express Freight Train.

Leave New York daily, making close connections through to all points west, and quicker time than ever before made on any line.

For Freight, see office of J. G. Ottman, 341 Broadway, New York; John S. Dunlap, 16 State Street, Boston, Mass.; or of Jacob Forsyth, freight agent, 48 Clark street, Chicago, under the new Haven House.

CHAS. H. MASON, Genl. Pass. Agent.

H. C. WENTWORTH, Northwestern Agent.

Genl. Pass. Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL!

## ONLY WEEKLY LINE.

To London, Glasgow and Liverpool.

All the principal cities of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, calling at London, Liverpool, etc.

THE MONTREAL MAIL

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S first class, full powered, Clyde built steamers, in con-

nection with the Great Western United States Mail.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA, carrying the United States and Canada

between Montreal and the Atlantic Provinces.

McMaster, North British, Grange, Anglo-Saxon, Balantines, North American, Canadian, Alton, Graham, Hibernian, etc., (new).

McGill, Montreal's, Great Western, Quick, cheap and most comfortable sea passage.

On and after the 1st of May, 1861, the steamer will sail from Quebec weekly.

Fare from Chicago to London, Glasgow and Liverpool.

Spring Arrangements, Change of Time.

VIA. GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.

New and Favorite Express.

U. S. Mail, Passenger and Freight Line.

Lowest Rates and Quickest Time.

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad,

in connection with the

NEW POWERFUL UPPER CANADIAN STEAMERS.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE."

On and after Monday, March 24, 1862, and until further notice, either of the steamships "Detroit" and "Milwaukee" of this line, will leave the Dock, Detroit, at 12 M. (noon), via the Lake Huron, (about 12 days,) at 3 o'clock P.M., for Grand Haven, connecting with the morning trains for Detroit. Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Albany, Saratoga, etc., and Cleveland line of Indiana at Detroit, making quick time and lower fares than any other route.

For freight or passage apply to the company's general agents, Sabin &amp; Scoble, 10 Water St., Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, or to

JAMES WATKINS, Great Western Railway Office, 12 Lake Street, Chicago.

Great Western Railway Company's EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.

Great Western, New York Central and Connecting Railroads, to and from the West.

CONTROLLED and operated by the roads using the line.

General Freight and Ticket office, corner of Dearborn street, etc.

McGill, Montreal's, via Suspension Bridge.

Merchants visiting the east are requested to call at the Company's Freight and Ticket offices for Lading tickets, etc.

McGill, Montreal's, 21 State St., Boston; Julius Davis, general agent, Buffalo; A. McMillan, agent, Sup. Union bridge; W. H. Spencer, agent, Detroit; W. H. Smith, agent, Chicago; W. H. Smith, agent, St. Louis; W. H. Smith, agent, San Francisco; W. H. Smith, agent, Los Angeles; W. H. Smith, agent, San Fran.

Great Western, Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul.

March 1st, 1861.

Chicago &amp; St. Louis Railroad Line.

M. &amp; S. road, St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield, O'Fallon, Alton without charge of cars; also, direction for Peoria, Decatur, Jacksonville and Quincy.

Two passenger trains leave Chicago daily as follows:

Arriving 8:30 A.M. and 6:30 P.M.

Departing, daily, through in twenty-four hours.

Great Western freight, daily, through in twenty-four hours.

B. B. MASON, Sup't.

Great Western, Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

March 1st, 1861.

English Agents.

Milwaukee &amp; Prairie du C. Railway.

Milwaukee &amp; Prairie du C. Railway.